

THE WEATHER
 Washington, April 18.—Partly cloudy today; fair and warmer tomorrow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR									
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
45	40	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA

VOL. V.—NO. 185 Philadelphia, Friday, April 18, 1919 Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice at Philadelphia, Pa., Under the Act of March 3, 1879. PRICE TWO CENTS

PRESIDENT MAY VOICE NEW U. S. POLICY IN EUROPE, REASSURING FRANCE; TEUTONS SEIZE BALTIC PORT

BARKER BLAMES WHARTON DEAN FOR PENN ROW

Founder's Nephew Says He Opposed Re-election of William McClellan

JOINS IN FIGHT STARTED BY MRS. HARRISON MORRIS

Action Threatened to Enforce Conditions of School Endowment

Dean William McClellan, rather than the University of Pennsylvania trustees, is blamed for conditions in the Wharton School by Wharton Barker, nephew of Joseph Wharton, founder of the school.

Mr. Barker, who is a trustee of the University, said this afternoon that Dean McClellan was not a competent man for his position, and admitted that he had opposed his re-election after his first year as head of the school.

Agreement with the statement of his cousin, Mrs. Harrison S. Morris, a daughter of Joseph Wharton, that the school is losing its standing was expressed by Mr. Barker. Mrs. Morris and her husband have just presented a scathing statement of conditions at the University, in which they charged that the school is "dying up."

"In my opinion," said Mr. Barker today, "if the work is to be done in accordance with the remarkable declaration of Joseph Wharton in the deed of trust and endowment, the professors must be given absolute freedom of investigation and publication of results of investigations both without and within the University, otherwise the school will soon lose the pre-eminent position it now holds among economic schools."

Staff is Praised
 "Almost all of the professors and assistant professors in this school are men who because of education and high appreciation of their responsibility are equal to the work before them and I am sure the board of trustees neither desire nor intend to curb them in any way. But I do not know what authority of discipline Dean McClellan may endeavor to exercise."

It was charged in the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Morris that all Dean McClellan does is to "sit on the lid." Mr. Barker remarks that he is the only dean at the University who is paid a high salary without doing any teaching.

"This salary of \$7500 is paid only for his work as dean. It is my opinion that the salary should not be a charge upon funds of the Wharton School."

Mr. Barker said the incident of a professor of the Wharton School who was arrested in Atlantic City, a matter referred to in the Morris statement, was investigated by a committee of the board of trustees. The committee reported that the matter should be dropped.

Dean McClellan, in Mr. Barker's opinion, has not complied with the duties of a dean as set down in the Joseph Wharton deed of trust. "He has not lectured or taught students to my knowledge," he said. "I have asked him several times to send the board of trustees a written record of each professor's work with his own comment. He has never complied."

Mr. Barker said he does not know what action his cousins contemplate to correct the conditions they find at the school, "but I cannot believe they would have issued such a statement as that," he said, "unless they have a very deep grievance."

Favor Increased Salaries
 On the question of salaries at the University, Mr. Barker says that every effort is being made to find a way to increase them. "Salaries now paid are the highest possible within our income and state aid. Increased state aid would help. But we are all working to find a solution."

Dean McClellan is now in Cleveland and Provost Smith is out of the city. Former Dean Rowell McCrea, who left the Wharton School to go to Columbia, as Dr. J. Russell Smith has done, when asked for a comment said: "I haven't been following the case. I am out of that situation, don't know anything about it, and prefer to say nothing."

When Dr. Smith resigned recently, he said it was because of "starvation wages" paid Wharton School instructors.

Action Contemplated
 Mrs. Morris, in answer this afternoon to a question whether legal steps would be taken to compel the University authorities to meet the conditions laid down by her father, said: "I have felt for a long time that something active must be done. I have nothing more to say for publication at this time."

Fair Enough
 Sunny-day, gloomy-day, sloppy-rain-palfer-day!
 We've had 'em all but not that it mattered, eh?
 Tonight there'll be frost, but tomorrow, that's Saturday.
 The weather has promise fair.

WORLD NEWS SUMMARIZED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Conflicting claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast by Italy and Jugoslavia probably will be brought to a decision soon, if efforts to be exerted by the Italian delegation bear fruit.

This controversy has aroused public sentiment in Italy, and when the Italian parliament meets April 24 it is probable Premier Orlando will be asked for a report. Hence he is said especially to desire a settlement before that date.

Conversations on the Adriatic problem have been going on in Paris for some time, but it is indicated that a settlement has not been reached.

The Allied terms of peace may not be laid before the Germans before Saturday of next week, and it may not be until the following Monday that the enemy delegates learn the details. This would delay proceedings, and it is not expected that the German delegation can go to Weimar, receive instructions and return to Paris before May 8.

According to the present plan, the German delegates will be permitted to ask questions to elucidate obscure points, but nothing approaching a discussion will be permitted. Only President Wilson and the Allied premiers will be present when the terms are presented. It is expected the

league of nations will have the place of honor in the terms. Japan will bring before the council of four on Saturday the subject of Kiaochow, the German fortress in the Far East, and a quick decision is expected.

Premier Clemenceau, who refused on Wednesday to join in the conditional agreement to feed Russia through neutral nations, has attached his name to the undertaking.

Letters between the council of four and the committee in charge of sending supplies to the Russians indicate that conditions in Russia are critical.

Libau has been seized by German and Baltic-German troops, according to advice received at Copenhagen. The Lettish provisional government has been ousted, according to the report, and some of the ministers imprisoned. A British mission is at Libau and British warships are in the harbor and it may be that some action will be taken against the Germans.

Telegraphic communication between Berlin and Munich has been severed and Bamberg, Bavaria, also is cut off from the German capital. German government and Bavarian Soviet troops have been fighting at Munich for the last few days and it is believed that one party or the other cut the lines.

When the troops took Brunswick Eichhorn tried to escape by airplane, but the machine was forced to land and the fugitive was captured by the soldiers.

By the Associated Press
 Copenhagen, April 18.—German and Baltic German troops have forcibly seized Libau and overthrown the Lettish provisional government, according to advice received by the Lettish press bureau here.

Lettish reserve troops in Libau were surprised by strong German forces on Wednesday which overpowered the Letts and disarmed and interned them. Later the Germans arrested the Lettish minister of the interior and several officials, it is said.

The surprise was possible, according to report, because of the fact that Lettish troops had been sent to the front while Baltic German detachments had been brought back to Libau. The city now is held and patrolled by the Germans.

Premier Ulman has protested to General von Der Goltz, commander of the German troops in Lettish, and the latter has expressed his astonishment over the incident. The Letts accuse the Germans of constantly hindering them from mobilizing against the Bolsheviks, which it is said, accounts for the fact that Riga is still in the hands of the Soviet forces.

A telegram was sent Wednesday evening by Premier Ulman to the Lettish representative in Denmark, reporting the seizure of Libau and adding that he himself is safe and collaborating with the British missions and British warships in the harbor. The telegram stated that the Germans had occupied the premier's department and seized the papers there, but that he had managed to escape to the coast.

The German demand that one-third of the members in a new ministry which they insist shall be formed shall be satisfied, the telegram concludes by saying: "We will accept to nothing."

Washington, April 18.—(By A. P.)—State Department advises today from Libau by way of Copenhagen described the German success in overthrowing the provisional government of Lettish Wednesday, when officials of the government were imprisoned. The Germans, the dispatch reported, seized the treasury notes of the provisional government and are now in absolute control of the situation. The coup was said to have been carried out under the guise of suppression of the Bolsheviks.

Vienna, April 18.—(By A. P.)—Bolshevik sympathizers yesterday attempted to storm the Austrian parliament building, but were soon dispersed with a few wounded. The city generally is quiet.

The Bolshevik attempt caused no special excitement in the city. It was the first Bolshevik outbreak here since last November.

Berlin, April 16 (Delayed)—(By A. P.)—The Bavarian anarchist Sondheimer has succeeded in obtaining complete control of the new communist government in Munich, according to advice received here from the Bavarian capital.

The German national government is considering seriously the sending of government troops, or at least German general staff officers, to aid in the relief of Munich from the communist forces, although neither of the Bavarian north governments wish to cause such an invasion of state rights if it can be avoided.

The bulk of the Bavarian peasants, it is reported, are still loyal to the government of Premier Hoffmann. The Peasants' Association has issued a declaration asserting that the devastation of the country, the plundering of houses and barns and the murdering of peasants by communist bands have become intolerable.

Munich, it is said, is affected only slightly as yet by the action of the peasants in cutting off food supplies. It is declared that there is enough food in the city to feed the inhabitants for one week, but the communists have seized all the supplies and can live comfortably for a long while if they do not feed the non-communists.

GERMANS OCCUPY LIBAU; OVERTHROW REGIME OF LETTIA

Take City Under Guise of Suppressing Bolshevism—Imprison Lettish Officials

GUARDS OVERPOWERED BY SURPRISE ATTACK

Bolsheviki Attempt to Storm Vienna Parliament Building, but Are Dispersed

Eichhorn Seized; Vainly Tried to Flee in Plane

London, April 18.—(By A. P.)—Herr Eichhorn, former Spartacist police chief in Berlin, has been arrested by German government troops at Brunswick, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

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LOUIS KEELER
 He was probably fatally injured when he was run over by an automobile at Fifth street and Allegheny avenue, early today. He lives at 4610 Richmond street.

GIRL DIES, ESCORT INJURED BY AUTO

Young Woman Was to Have Married Soldier Who Is Now in France

RAIN CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

A young woman was killed and her escort probably fatally injured when they were run over by an automobile at Fifth street and Allegheny avenue, early today.

The dead woman is: Miss Susan Scott, twenty-one years old, 810 Gilliam street, Lawndale.

The injured man is: Louis Keeler, twenty-one years old, 4610 Richmond street. He suffered a fractured skull, two broken legs and severe internal injuries.

Was to Have Wed Soldier
 Miss Scott was engaged to marry a soldier who is now with the American army in France, and who is soon expected home. The girl had been expecting him for some time, and was making preparations for her coming marriage. It was while at supper at the house of Mrs. Florence Burns, 2112 D street, Kensington, that she met her cousin, Keeler, and together they went to a theatre.

Keeler was in the American army, and was wounded and gassed during the fighting in France. He reached this country in December, and was still under the care of the doctors for the injuries which he received "over there."

The death of Miss Scott has thrown a gloom over the section of Kensington in which she lived, as the girl was popular among her associates.

Keeler and Miss Scott alighted from an eastbound car on Allegheny avenue, and started across Fifth street to await a northbound Fox Chase car on that line to take them to the home of the young woman.

The heavy rainfall prevented their seeing an automobile, approaching at a fair rate of speed, until the machine was almost upon them. Keeler tried to push the girl safely out of the path of the oncoming car, but the effort to escape was made too late, and both were knocked down and run over by the automobile.

Rain Obstructed Vision
 Jacob Klund, twenty-seven years old, 3640 North Third street, driver of the automobile, said his vision was obstructed by the rain, also, and he didn't see the couple until too late to bring the machine to a stop. He jammed on both brakes and blew his horn to warn the man and woman, but the momentum of the heavy automobile was too great.

Continued on Page Two, Column Four

OVERSEAS FLIERS SNOWED UP AGAIN; WATCH EACH OTHER

Hawker Fears Raynham Will Start Secretly—Latter to Make Another Test

St. Johns, N. F., April 18.—(By A. P.)—A driving snowstorm, which had covered the ground with a six-inch mantle and was still in progress at mid-forenoon, effectively put a stop today to activities of the aviators waiting here for a favorable opportunity to attempt a transatlantic flight.

When Harry Hawker, Australian pilot of the Sopwith biplane team, and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, British foreman of the Martinsyde, went to their hangars a half gale was blowing from the sea.

Hawker plainly was restive under Raynham's readiness for the "jump-off" after his successful trial flight yesterday. Each pilot was watching the movements of the other and of his mechanics for indications of a secret start.

COUNCIL OF FOUR CONFRONTS LAST ISSUES OF PEACE

Lloyd George Rejoins Allied Premiers in Session at Paris White House

LEAGUE GETS HONOR PLACE IN PEACE TREATY

Council of Four Will Deliver Terms at First Meeting at Versailles

POWERS VIEW ALTERNATIVE

Marshal Foch to Plan Next Step in Event Germany Refuses to Sign

"Delighted at Prospect," Wilson Cables Hitchcock

Washington, April 18.—President Wilson has cabled Senator Hitchcock, of the foreign relations committee, thanking him for his message praising the amended league of nations covenant. The President's cablegram reads:

"What is obliged to you for your message. It cheerfully encourages me. I am delighted to know that what we have done has so brightened the prospects of the league."

Paris, April 18.—With the return of David Lloyd George, the British premier, from his visit home for his House of Commons address, the council of four, comprising the British, French and Italian premiers and President Wilson, resumed its deliberations today.

The "big four" met in the Paris "White House."

Military experts, under the direction of Marshal Foch, have been charged with the drafting of a report on what should be done in the event that Germany refuses to sign the treaty of peace. It is indicated that the methods of expediting action on a German text may include the occupation of more German territory, the blockade of enemy ports and the discontinuance of the dispatch of food supplies to Germany.

Big Four to Deliver Terms
 The procedure on the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles has virtually been concluded. It will be President Wilson and the premiers who will hold the first meeting and deliver the treaty, as it is not deemed feasible to have all the Allied powers attend this initial session.

It is estimated that the treaty as a whole will exceed 70,000 words, or the contents of a large closely printed volume. The text is being prepared in French and English, and as a means of expediting action a German text may be prepared, though it is foreseen that the German plenipotentiaries may ask for a considerable time on a document of such magnitude.

The actual arrival of the Germans at Versailles, it is stated, will occur on Friday night, April 25, but the meeting with the President and premiers will not be held until Saturday, and may even go over until Monday.

Time to Make Inquiries
 After the treaty is actually delivered it is intended to allow adequate time for the Germans to make inquiries concerning the various details before returning to Weimar. This is expected to take about two days, the first day being devoted by the Germans to familiarizing themselves with the terms, and the second day to the answering of such queries as they may make.

There is no purpose to have this assume the character of a discussion, but merely the elucidation of any points which may assist in securing prompt and favorable action when the plenipotentiaries return to Weimar.

It is believed that the stay of the plenipotentiaries at Weimar will cover a week, thus bringing them back to Versailles about May 8 to 10. This, however, is conjectural, for it is dependent upon the rapidity of the decisions reached at Weimar.

The drafting of a preliminary form of the peace treaty is proceeding rapidly in order to have it ready for presentation to the German delegates when they arrive. The document, as framed, begins with an introduction in the form

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WILSON ASKS PRICE ACCORD

President Urges Industrial Board to Agree With Hines

Washington, April 18.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson has directed the industrial board of the Department of Commerce and the railroad administration to re-open discussion of price stabilization and endeavor to find a common ground on which they can agree.

Chairman Peek announced today that the board would take up the question with the railroad administration immediately, but any action probably will have to wait the return of Director General Hines next week from an inspection trip in the West.

When Harry Hawker, Australian pilot of the Sopwith biplane team, and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, British foreman of the Martinsyde, went to their hangars a half gale was blowing from the sea.

FRANK JAY GOULD'S MARRIAGE DISSOLVED BY FRENCH TRIBUNAL

Second Matrimonial Venture, Like First, Terminated

Paris, April 18.—(By A. P.)—A decision dissolving the marriage of Frank Jay Gould and Mrs. Edith Kelly Gould was handed down Thursday in the Civil Court at Versailles.

Mrs. Gould failed to appear in court, although she entered a claim for about one-half of Mr. Gould's fortune.

The Paris edition of the New York Herald says it learns from Mr. Gould's lawyer that the divorce decree will become absolute in a few months unless Mrs. Gould appeals.

Frank J. Gould, is the youngest son of the late Jay Gould, a member of various New York clubs and a director in several railroads. Mrs. Gould, formerly an actress well known on the New York stage, is his second wife. Mr. Gould's first wife, who was Miss Helen Margaret Kelly, obtained a divorce in 1909. Mrs. Gould and Miss Edith Kelly were married in 1910. Incompatibility of temper was the cause given by Mr. Gould in seeking dissolution of the tie with his second wife.

SUNNY EASTER PROBABLE

Forecast Indicates Ideal Setting for Milady's New Bonnet

Prospects that fair weather will attend the Easter parade are seen in the Washington forecast of fair weather tomorrow for nearly all territory surrounding Philadelphia.

Although no official forecast of Sunday's weather will be available until tonight, the total absence of unsettled conditions in the prophesy for tomorrow's weather over a wide scope of territory in which storms reaching this city by Easter would likely originate indicates that milady may get out her new bonnet without misgiving.

In all the middle west the forecast for tomorrow is "fair and warmer," which, following a prophesy of partly cloudy weather for today, indicates general clearing tendency.

B. R. T. STRIKE PUT OFF

Brooklyn Carmen Vote to Postpone It Indefinitely

New York, April 18.—(By A. P.)—Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, voted last night to postpone indefinitely a strike to enforce demands for higher wages, shorter working hours and recognition of their union.

After Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the road, had refused to deal with a union committee which did not represent all of the workers, and Federal Judge Mayer, to whom Mr. Garrison reports as receiver, had sustained his decision, the employees called last night's meeting to map out their future course.

HELD AS WIFE SLAYER

Schuylkill County Man Caught in Cumberland After Chase

Shenandoah, Pa., April 18.—After a chase of the police for almost a week, Frank Congus who shot and killed his wife, Ellen Dower Congus, while she was walking the street with her mother at Turkey Run last Saturday night, was arrested last yesterday afternoon at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, by State Constable Charles Haines. He was brought to town and after a hearing before Justice Gibbon at midnight was taken to the county prison on a charge of murder.

BOY "PICKING" EGGS CRUSHED TO DEATH BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

John O'Hara, at Play in Easter Game, Failed to Hear Warnings of Playmates

In sight of several companions who were waiting for him to join them in hunting Easter eggs, eight-year-old John O'Hara, 445 Chamber street, Gloucester, was struck and killed today by a north-bound electric train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A long slow freight train was passing Chamber street. The boy waited patiently. As soon as the last car passed he darted across the tracks. Several of O'Hara's playmates saw the electric train approaching at a rapid rate on the northbound track. They shouted and signalled to the boy.

Warnings of the youngsters were drowned in the rumble of the approaching train. O'Hara thought his playmates wanted him to hurry. He darted across the tracks and the swiftly moving train struck him and knocked him nearly fifty feet.

For a few moments O'Hara's playmates stood dazed by the accident. Then they ran to inform the boy's parents.

William R. Sharp, of Gloucester, who happened to be nearby, picked the little fellow up and tried to alleviate his suffering. O'Hara mumbled that he was "all right." There was not the slightest trace of tears in his eyes as death relieved his suffering.

His body was brought home less than ten minutes after he had left smiling and looking forward to a happy Easter.

EXPECT WILSON TO GUARANTEE FRENCH SAFETY

Unwritten Pledge, Like Monroe Doctrine, Would Bind America to Aid Ally

EXPLAINS ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS BY FRANCE

'Outpost of Civilization' Speech Being Made Basis for New Policy

NO PART OF PEACE TREATY

Paris Sees Split Coming Between Party Supporters of Lloyd George

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
 Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger
 Editor of the Evening Public Ledger in Europe
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Paris, April 18.—The treaty of peace is likely to be accompanied by a declaration of a Wilson doctrine with respect to Europe somewhat similar to the statement of the American policy with respect to the Monroe Doctrine as it affects South America.

This is the best information available as to the carefully preserved secret of the guarantees respecting the safety of France. The Wilson doctrine will go back to the President's speech made some months ago in which he declared France to be the outpost of civilization.

Assurance in Wilson Speech
 Premier Clemenceau, in insisting that it was the duty of the Allied powers to insure France against any future attack by Germany, kept reminding the President of that speech.

Addressing the French parliament on February 2, President Wilson said: "France stood at the frontier of freedom. . . . America paid her debt of gratitude to France by sending her sons to fight. She assisted in drawing the forces of the world together in order that France might never again feel her isolation. . . . France is to be again free to ask who would come to her assistance. France still stands at the frontier. . . . She must undergo sacrifices that may become intolerable. And not only she, but the nations of the world must do the like. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thing is not incentive to France, but to her assistance. The only way is to make it certain that the thing will not always happen that has happened this time, but that whenever France is threatened, the whole world will be ready to vindicate her liberty."

And in some form or other apparently, the declaration has been made that this speech will be made a matter of national policy as was the "Open Door" in the Far East and later the Lansing-Ishih agreement recognizing Japan's interests as superior in the Far East. These are declarations of an American policy which to all intents and purposes will bind the American people as strongly as would a treaty.

Guarantees Not in Treaty
 All that has been revealed about the agreement between England, France, Italy and the United States is the official statement that the Americans and France are entirely satisfied and also the official statement that the United States does not guarantee the sending of an army to Europe in the future. The implication of all this is that President Wilson is making promises, but will not enter into a treaty. It is officially known also that such guarantees are not contained in the treaty of peace. Apparently they will not take the form of a separate treaty either or in any way have to go before the Senate.

The declaration of the American policy respecting the safety of France probably is one reason for the removal of France's objections to putting the Monroe Doctrine amendment into the league covenant. The chief objection by France to this amendment was based on the provision of the Monroe Doctrine, often forgotten by Americans, to the effect that America will not interfere in European affairs.

France naturally objected strongly to any statement in the league of nations to the effect that the United States would not interfere in European affairs. The result of this stand and of